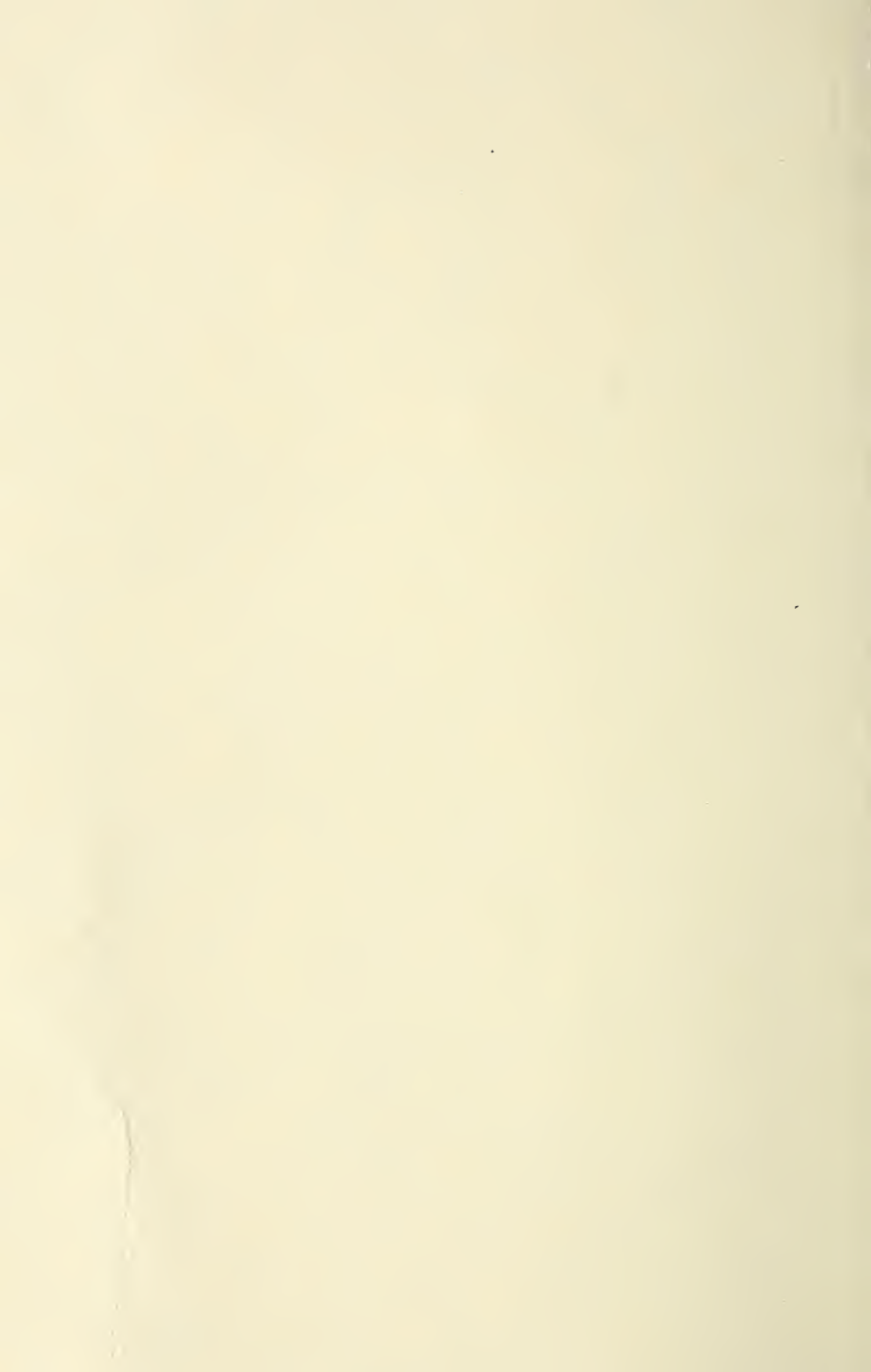


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Flowers That Grow For Everybody

ORONOGO FLOWER GARDENS CARTERVILLE, MO.

BENJAMIN C. AUTEN

Terms:—Cash with order. No charge for packing. Goods offered subject to previous sale.

Bulbs will be shipped on receipt of order; plants in regular routine of digging and shipping. Bulbs and plants are not usually shipped together.

No guarantee goes with my bulbs or plants, but I take extreme pains to have them true to name, and it is on them I depend for further orders.

Write me, however, if you fail to have success with them. It is important for me to know.

Order early and plant early, while the bulbs are still fresh and solid. They are ready for shipping when this list is printed, and the sooner planted, the better.

If you do not hear from your order in a reasonable length of time, write. Orders may get lost on the way, may possibly be overlooked after receipt, or the shipment may go astray.

If a mistake is made in the filling of your order, write me. I do not know of it unless you do.

Next year's price list will be sent to all of this year's customers.

MY OWN GROWING ONLY

THE NARCISSUS

There is no flower more cheery than the Narcissus, or more welcome, coming as it does, the awakener of spring. There is also no other flower that will grow with less care and attention. Once planted, it comes in greater profusion year after year.

Narcissi thrive best in a firm, well-drained soil, in a moist, shady location, and do well planted in sod along a fence, and in out-of-the-way places where they can remain undisturbed for several years. Manure should not be used in the soil in which they are planted, but can be used as a top dressing after planting. If Narcissi are to remain only one year, they can be planted very thickly with as little as one inch clear space from bulb to bulb; if to remain indefinitely they should be six inches or more apart.

The bulbs should be planted with three or four inches of soil over them, and must not be taken up until the leaves turn yellow in mid-summer, nor should the leaves be cut off while green, or the bulbs will not blossom the following year. Just about the time the leaves are fully dead, the bulbs start new roots for the next season's growth, and digging, therefore, should not be delayed beyond this time or the new roots will be destroyed and the bulbs weakened. Re-planting can be done at once, or at any time before winter, but the earlier the better, as the bulbs begin root growth soon after planting, and the longer they are in the ground the stronger they will be. Besides, there is no better storage for them than in the ground where they are to grow. Unplanted bulbs lose strength more and more rapidly after the first of September.

Narcissi are sometimes grown or forced, as it is called, indoors. For this they should be potted as soon as received, and buried, pot and all, several inches deep in a cool, moist, shady place. At the beginning of winter they should be taken to a cool, well-ventilated, dark cellar or closet, and kept moderately watered for at least a month of cool weather. For bloom they should then be taken to warmth and light and kept profusely watered, though not heavily enough to make the soil sour. A hot room, or a hot place in a room, should be avoided, as a temperature above sixty degrees is liable to blast the buds. It is not the time of potting, but the time of removing from the cellar that determines the time of blooming. The soil must not be allowed to dry out, or the bulbs will be ruined.

With all fall-planting, spring-blooming bulbs heavy roots must be developed before top growth is made, or the bulb will not blossom. This is the reason for planting them so long before they are expected to grow.

The easiest way to grow bulbs indoors is to plant in prepared bulb fibre. Use any dish that will hold water. Plant the bulbs in the dry fibre, leaving the tops sticking out, or even with only the lower half of the bulbs set into the fibre. The fibre should not be pressed down, but sifted in as loose as possible, or the growing roots will not penetrate it, but will lift the bulbs up in the air. After the dish is planted, the fibre should be thoroughly moistened. A little free water in the bottom of the dish will do no harm.

After preparing the dish with the bulbs it should be kept in a cool, dark place for a few weeks until the root mass is well developed. Then it can be brought to the light for top growth and blooming.

Only heavy bulbs of the variety, well fattened and fully matured, should be selected for forcing, but some varieties, mainly the very late ones, will not force under any circumstances.

Forced bulbs, to save them for future service, should be kept growing until spring, then set in the open ground, disturbing the roots as little as possible, and left undisturbed until digging time a year later. Bulbs will not force two seasons in succession.

THE TULIP

The Tulip follows immediately after the Narcissus, and gives a wealth and splendor of color unsurpassed. Like the Narcissus, it must be planted in the open ground before winter, but prefers a sunny location and a light, mellow soil, sandy if possible, and should be cared for during its growing season, April to June, the same as onions or pansies. The Darwins are strong growers and will do well under the same conditions as Narcissi, except that they require more sun.

Plant in a soil well drained, but sufficiently firm and compact to retain moisture throughout even an excessively dry and cold winter. Do not use manure nor fertilizer nor any other trash in the soil when planting. Set the bulbs so their tops will be two or three inches below the leveled surface. Six inches from bulb to bulb is a good distance, though, if space is limited or the bulbs are small, five or even four inches will do. It probably is better not to plant where tulips grew the year preceding. Continued success is best assured by digging and replanting every year, though bulbs small when planted can well remain two or even three years.

As with the Narcissus, the time to take up the bulbs is when the leaves die off, usually late in June. Replanting may be done very soon. It may be best to let the bulbs cure a few weeks, but they should be in the ground again by the first of September if possible, as at that time they will begin root growth, which is accumulation of strength for the next spring's blooming. Besides, after that time the bulbs, if unplanted, lose strength more and more rapidly.

If rapid increase of the stock of bulbs is desired, the buds should be picked when just ready to open. With many varieties that is when they are most beautiful, especially the Darwins. If the bulbs are desired to remain from year to year without digging, it is better to leave the blossom without cutting, as there is then but little, if any, increase, and the resulting bulb is strong and heavy.

The Cottage and Parrot Tulips can not be grown indoors, but careful handling of the Darwin gives good success. The same treatment is given to them as to Narcissi, with the one precaution that they must not be started into growth before the first of February. The Parrot Tulips for best success are said to require a lighter soil and shallower planting than the others.

THE PEONY

A Peony plant, like an apple tree, is a long-time investment, giving returns in increasing measure for years. Moreover, its propagation is slow and expensive as compared with that of most other kinds of nursery stock. Do not wonder, then, at what may seem a disproportionately high price, nor begrudge it.

Positively and absolutely, Peonies must be handled only in the fall. While it is possible to move them in the spring without their dying, successful blooming will be delayed indefinitely, and years of time lost. Peonies dug in the fall and carefully stored through the winter may be fairly acceptable for spring planting, but cannot have the strength of those established in the fall and growing all winter.

Probably the first of September is as early as digging should be done, and planting should be early enough to give the new root growth a hold on the soil before winter, at least a month, probably longer, before settled cold weather.

Peonies prefer a rank, rich, moist, well drained soil in full sun. No manure should be used in the soil in which they are set, but it can be freely

applied to the surface of the soil after planting is finished. The plant should be so placed that the top bud will be about two inches below the leveled surface. If the soil is not well drained, the roots should be set shallow by laying the plant in position slantwise, or even horizontal, and any projecting dead stem should be cut off well below the surface to avoid heaving by frost. For permanent planting in good soil, four feet of space should be given. If soil is very rich, and heavy fertilizing is to be kept up, a spacing of five feet in the row with rows six feet apart may not be more than enough. This may seem excessive for two or three years, but the surplus space can be utilized for bulbs, for temporary plants, or even for vegetables.

To secure the heaviest blooms for cutting, all side-buds should be pinched off the stem while still small, and some varieties should always be disbudded when the blooms are to be cut. For a display of bloom on the plant it is in the main better not to disbud, and some varieties give well-balanced sprays that are more beautiful for cutting than the heavier and stiffer display blooms secured by disbudding.

To secure blooms with the best color, the buds should be left on the plant until only partly open, then cut and taken indoors. Outdoors, the sun bleaches the color of the flowers and destroys the warmth of tone. Any good plant can spare several of its best stalks for indoor blooming without the outdoor display being impaired.

In cutting, the stalks should never be cut full length, or the plant will be injured; at least three good leaves should be left on every stub. Neither should the plant ever be cut down until dying back for winter.

Keep careful watch both before and after blooming, and any stalks that wilt and droop cut off well below the surface of the ground and burn at once. Also cut off all dead buds as soon as it can be seen they are dead, cutting two or three inches down on the healthy stalk, and burn them at once. The old statement that the Peony is a plant without diseases is a sadly disproven fairy tale. Troubles are not usually very serious, however, in a small planting.

Ants do not attack the living tissue of the Peony in any way whatever. They drink off the syrup that exudes from the buds. The only possible injury from them would be the transference of disease infection from bud to bud where disease is existent, and careless fingering of the young buds is just as dangerous.

Failure to bloom may be due to planting too deep: to moving in the wrong season: to cutting off the tops before fall: to incongenial soil: to killing of the buds by disease: to robbing the soil of plant food, and especially of moisture, by neighboring trees or bushes.

NARCISSUS BULBS

All narcissi are fragrant, each type having its characteristic odor, all are fine as cut flowers, all are charming. Though they represent only about four colors and all have the same fundamental form, there are hundreds of varieties, each as distinct from all others as the people you see walking down the street. No other flowers are more expressive, more dainty or more appealing, no others easier to grow or more enduring. My stock of many varieties, in some cases hundreds of bulbs, came from single bulbs of the variety bought by me years ago. If you buy a bulb of every variety, you will not have too many varieties, and, unless your space is limited, they will increase for years before you will have too many flowers.

Of the varieties here listed, the first to bloom are Obvallaris, Victoria, Fireflame: the second, Sir Watkin, Orange Phenix, Campernelle Rugulosus, John Bain; the third, Emperor, Empress, J. B. M. Kamm, William Goldring, Lucifer, Stella Superba, Sulphur Phenix, Ariadne, Elvira, Chaucer, Grandiflorus; the fourth, Duchess of Westminster, Katherine Spurrell, Una, White Lady, Vivid, Glory, Homer, Horace, Albatross, Mad. Plemp, Lulworth Beauty, Conspicuus; fifth, Polestar, Sequin, Cassandra; sixth, Pheasant Eye, Biflorus, Double Poeticus.

Pheasant Eye, Biflorus, and Double Poeticus can not be made to bloom indoors. Other varieties not recommended for forcing by the authority to which I have reference are C. J. Backhouse, Mad. Plemp, Figaro, Polestar, Fireflame, Vanessa, Grandiflorus.

For naturalizing I should suppose all would be adapted, but the following are not so recommended: Vivid, Albatross, J. B. M. Kamm, Victoria, Orange Phenix.

Miscellaneous Types

Campernelle Rugulosus. This is a hybrid jonquil and, though much larger than the true jonquil, is the smallest narcissus in this list. Rich golden yellow, richly fragrant, early, bunch flowered. \$2.80 per 100; 40c per dozen; 5c each.

Biflorus. Blooms with the Darwin tulips. Glorious as they are, all the tulips are not so beautiful as this little flower, one of the humblest of the daffodils, the "Primrose Peerless." Primrose-white, very late, twin-flowered. \$2.80 per 100; 40c per dozen; 5c each.

Elvira. Poetaz type. Primrose-white, rich fragrance, bunch flowered. \$4.00 per 100; 60c per dozen; 7c each.

Poeticus Type

All the poets' narcissi have pure-white blossoms, with red-rimmed yellow eye and spicy odor.

Chaucer. The first of the poets' class to bloom. Of snowy whiteness and with a very small, dark-red eye. 7c each.

Glory. Very long petals, or perianth, of most brilliant white. 7c each.

Homer. A large, solid bloom. 10c each.

Horace. Similar to Homer, red eye. 10c each.

King Edward. Wavy perianth, very large eye. \$4.00 per 100; 60c per dozen; 7c each.

Cassandra. One of the largest and most refined. 12c each.

Minerva. Wheel-shaped. 10c each.

Double Poeticus. Pure white. 6c each.

Pheasant Eye. The well-known, very late white narcissus. \$2.80 per 100; 40c per dozen; 5c each.

Grandiflorus. The largest of the type, and the finest of the type for decorating. Tall, strong stems, early. \$15.00 per 500; \$8.00 per 250; \$3.60 per 100; 48c per dozen; 6c each.

Barrii Type

The flowers of this type have white or yellow perianth, and short yellow cup, which in some varieties has an edge of vivid red.

Albatross. Large white perianth. Cup pale yellow edged red. \$5.00 per 100; 72c per dozen; 8c each.

John Bain. White flower with small yellow cup. Serves as an early Poeticus. Very refined and dainty. \$2.80 per 100; 40c per dozen; 5c each.

Vanessa (?). Good sturdy flower. 60c per dozen; 7c each.

Sequin. Pure white, with large cup flattened back like a gold coin. 60c per dozen; 7c each.

Conspicuus. A broad wingy flower, light yellow, with red-edged yellow cup. Known to the cut-flower trade as "Yellow Poeticus." \$15.00 per 500; \$8.00 per 250; \$3.60 per 100; 48c per dozen; 6c each.

Vivid. Ivory-white perianth, red cup. 10c each.

Incomparabilis Type

This is a heavier type than the preceding, with the cups still larger and longer in proportion to the size of the flower. Colors about the same.

Fireflame. Yellow perianth, cup stained red. A very brilliant bedding variety, being a profuse bloomer and long keeper. \$3.60 per 100; 48c per dozen; 6c each.

Figaro. A wingy flower of rich golden yellow. Cup stained orange. 48c per dozen; 6c each.

C. J. Backhouse. Flower rich yellow. Cup suffused most brilliant red. 7c each.

Lulworth Beauty. Perianth white, cup orange. 48c per dozen; 6c each.

Stella Superba. Large white flower. Cup yellow, large and broad. \$4.00 per 100; 60c per dozen; 7c each.

Lucifer. Large white flower of very stylish bearing. Cup orange-red. 72c per dozen; 8c each.

Sir Watkin. Very large, heavy flower, rich yellow, early. \$4.40 per 100; 60c per dozen; 7c each.

Sulphur Phenix. Rose-form double. White. 60c per dozen; 7c each.

Orange Phenix. Rose-form double. White, with orange center. 60c per dozen; 7c each.

Leedsii Type

This division has the same forms as the preceding two, but the colors are of the silvery-white order, and the cups are also light in color. The fragrance is especially rich.

Ariadne. A flower of exquisite refinement. Cup ivory-white, large, wide and spreading. \$4.00 per 100; 60c per dozen; 7c each.

Fairy Queen. Pure white, cup creamy white. 72c per dozen; 8c each.

Polestar. Looks like hub and spokes of a wheel. Flat flower, with flat yellow disk. \$3.60 per 100; 48c per dozen; 6c each.

Duchess of Westminster. Long perianth segments. Cup tinged pink. 7c each.

Katherine Spurrell. Broad perianth segments. Cup sulphury white. 72c per dozen; 8c each.

Una. Large nodding flower. 72c per dozen; 8c each.

White Lady. Very tall large flower, with very small crinkled citron-yellow cup. \$4.00 per 100; 60c per dozen; 7c each.

Ajax Type

This is the largest type of narcissus, and has the long trumpet-shaped cups.

Obvallaris. A small, very early, golden-yellow flower. 6c each.
Emperor. The well-known large yellow variety, with large yellow trumpet. 8c each.
Empress. Bicolor. White perianth, yellow trumpet. 8c each.
Madame Plomp. Like Empress, but larger and later. 8c each.
Victoria. Bicolor. One of the choicest of the type. 8c each.

William Goldring. Slender, delicate looking flower, but a vigorous grower. Sometimes listed as an all-white. "Swan's-Neck Daffodil." "Dog-eared Daffodil." 60c per dozen; 7c each.

J. B. M. Kamm. A bicolor of heaviest substance and extreme refinement. Very light in color, giving almost the effect of a white-trumpet narcissus, but a much healthier grower than any white-trumpet variety I ever tried. \$4.00 per 100; 60c per dozen; 7c each.

Notice. Do not keep any of these bulbs until Christmas to give as presents for growing in water. The varieties appropriate for such use are the Paper White and the Chinese, both of which are grown only abroad. My bulbs make lovely Christmas presents if already properly started in pots. Varieties I can recommend for this are Sir Watkin, Conspicuous, Victoria, John Bain, Sulphur Phenix, Orange Phenix, White Lady, Campenelle Rugulosus, Elvira, Empress, Emperor.

TULIP BULBS

Mixtures: There seems to be a tendency to decry mixtures as necessarily poor stock, and to laud bulbs bought under names as the only ones really worth while. What other mixtures may be I do not know, but my mixtures are composed almost wholly of named varieties. A Tulip of any variety grown in mixture is exactly the same as if grown by itself under its name. If you want certain definite kinds, the way to get them is, of course, to order by name; but, if you only want flowers, lots of them, of all styles and colors, at a minimum cost, try the mixtures. The flowers are just the same as if the bulbs were ordered by name, one by one, and cheaper. It costs less to grow them that way.

My Tulips are all single-flowered, and all late bloomers. Do not worry if they seem to be only starting when your neighbor's are in bloom.

Cottage Type

Late Flowering Mixture. This is a rich and varied mixture, well proportioned, comprising nearly all the common varieties of Cottage Tulips, also various Breeders, Bizarres, Violettes, Parrots and Darwins. 40c per dozen; \$2.40 per 100; \$5.60 per 250; \$20.00 per 1,000, prepaid.

Bouton d'Or. Though an old variety and small in size, it still, to my notion, is the equal of any yellow Tulip. Rich golden yellow, its black anthers make it especially showy. Fine for bedding. 40c per dozen; 5c each. Second size, \$1.60 per 100; 30c per dozen.

Mrs. Moon. Large, tall, pointed flower, rich clear yellow. 60c per dozen; 7c each.

Inglescombe Yellow. Cup-shaped flower of purest light yellow. 48c per dozen; 6c each.

Ellen Wilmott. Tall, slender bud of pale cream. Though this ranks as a yellow, it serves the purpose of a white better than any late white Tulip. \$3.60 per 100; 48c per dozen; 6c each.

Gala Beauty (?). A bright flower of most beautifully clear and rich yellow and scarlet, striped. 48c per dozen; 6c each.

Parrot Type

The Parrots have very large, sprawling flowers with ragged-edged petals. They are the gaudiest of all the tulips.

Red Parrot. Dark crimson with black center outlined in yellow. The best red variety. 40c per dozen; 5c each.

Striped Parrot. Red and orange in broad stripes. Very showy and very elegant. 5c each.

Yellow Parrot. Clear, bright yellow, the petals tipped with bright red. 5c each.

Darwin Type

The Darwin Tulips are aristocrats. They stand straight up, and there is nothing flimsy or cheap about them. Their colors are peculiar, elusive and indescribable, many of them not easy to get acquainted with.

The most exquisite beauty of the Darwins is exhibited during the bud stage, and their resemblance to buds of the water-lily is very pronounced. The developing of the later colors of the flowers through the clear green of the buds is a transition of inexpressible charm. The colors range from nearly pure white, white flushed with cream, rose, red, blue, lavender, lilac, violet, or blendings of any of them, through deeper shades of red, blue and purple to nearly black, all overcast with a faint bluish haze. Of the Darwins there are hundreds of varieties, many of them practically duplicates of others, but the varieties of distinct and distinctive beauty number probably not less than one hundred. My list is a very select one, and I have other varieties which I hope to add to the list from year to year.

Mixed Darwins. In this mixture is a wide range and large variety of colors. It is not made up of the varieties listed below, though a bulb of any variety may be found in it, but is made up almost wholly of varieties not described in this list. \$2.80 per 100; 40c per dozen.

La Tulipe Noire. In reality a dark chestnut brown, in full sunlight it shows as a vivid, velvety black. A grand variety. 5c each.

Wedding Veil. Light gray, unopened bud flushed with electric blue, growing deeper toward the tip. \$2.40 per 100; 40c per dozen; 5c each.

Rev. Ewbank. Beautiful heliotrope. A very brilliant flower in the line of a light blue. 60c per dozen; 7c each.

Crepuscle. "Rosy-lilac." Most of the visitors called it lavender. 7c each.

Mrs. Potter Painer. A vivid dark purple in the sun, it attracts much attention from visitors to the gardens. 60c per dozen; 7c each.

White Queen. Cream-white, flushed delicate pink. Becomes lighter as it ages. There are no true whites in the Darwin class, but this is one of the nearest. \$3.20 per 100; 48c per dozen; 6c each.

Kate Greenaway. "White, slightly flushed lilac-rose." While only of medium height, in substance, texture, bearing, and freshness of color, this tulip is unsurpassed. \$2.80 per 100; 40c per dozen; 5c each.

Clara Butt. Charming both as bud and as flower. The variety with which everyone falls in love at first sight. Its color has been described as rose-salmon-apricot pink, and is the most exquisitely soft, the richest, and the most voluptuous I know in tulips. \$24.00 per 1,000; \$6.60 per 250; \$2.80 per 100; 48c per dozen; 6c each.

Farncombe Sanders. This is the most beautiful red tulip. The color is the softest imaginable rosy red, and the flower, though refined, is fully masculine in size and bearing. \$4.00 per 100; 60c per dozen; 7c each.

Pride of Haarlem. A favorite red. 48c per dozen; 6c each.

Louise de la Valliere. A magnificent variety of the style of Sieraad van Flora, warm pink in color. 8c each.

Princess Juliana. Salmon-scarlet. 6c each.

Cordelia. Crimson-violet. 6c each.

Ph. de Commynes. Very dark brown-purple, nearly black. 6c each.

Flamingo. Delicate fresh rose-pink. 6c each.

Petrus Hondius. Another variety similar in general effect to Sieraad van Flora, lighter in color, bright carmine-rose. 8c each.

Sieraad van Flora. Soft light-red, peculiar color, very fine flower. 72c per dozen; 8c each.

2n-28. A very choice purple tulip. 48c per dozen; 6c each.

Prof. MacOwan. Very dark pure-blue, not a trace of red or brown, a color very rare in tulips. 72c per dozen; 8c each.

La Tristesse. "Sorrow." Dull slaty-blue. 8c each.

Gudin. If La Tristesse is "Sorrow," this variety must be "Despair." Lilac, shaded white, a most sombre but very beautiful color effect. 48c per dozen; 6c each.

Opal. Heliotrope-lilac. A very unusual and very rich color, and an extra-fine tulip. 72c per dozen; 8c each.

Painted Lady. White, slightly tinted lilac. Exquisitely beautiful. 6c each.

Bleu Celeste (?). A grand tulip of the purest, deepest blue or blue-purple. 12c each.

Centenaire. Violet-rose. 10c each.

Melicette. Lilac. 12c each.

The Bishop. "Pure violet." Very dark. 25c each.

Rev. Wolley Dodd. Very fine dark blue. 15c each.

Ronald Gunn. Clear violet. 96c per dozen; 8c each.

Bleu Aimable (?). Gray-blue. 10c each.

Rembrandt Type

These are varieties of Darwin tulips, the colors of which have separated into streaks of lighter and darker shades with white. Children call them "The Easter-egg Kind." The two varieties below I have selected as the most characteristic. There are many more in my Darwin mixture.

Rembrandt, White Queen. Light and dark purple effect. 48c per dozen; 6c each.

Rembrandt, F. Sanders. The finest of all, having all the qualities of dignity, grace, and purity of color, which characterize the variety, Farncombe Sanders, from which it originated. 96c per dozen; 10c each.

Selected Rembrandts. I have a number of other choice Rembrandts, too few of a kind to list, of which I will send one of a kind, labeled, at 10c each.

Tulip Bulbs in Small Sizes

These sizes give an opportunity to start a large number of bulbs at a small cost. They vary from second-size blooming bulbs down to bulbs too small to bloom at all until the second year. The larger ones are worth more per bulb, but the smaller ones give a vastly larger number to the pound. Please state whether you prefer your bulbs larger or smaller. Plant in rows an inch or two from bulb to bulb, according to size, where they can remain for two or three years.

	Per lb.	Per ¼-lb.
Mixed May-flowering, all colors	\$1.00	30c
Ellen Willmott, pale cream, tall bud.....	1.28	37c
Inglescombe Yellow, rich light yellow	1.80	50c
Bouton d'Or, rich golden yellow	2.00	55c
Gala Beauty (?), yellow and scarlet	2.00	55c
Wedding Veil, gray-blue white	1.20	35c
Kate Greenaway, lilac-white	1.20	35c
White Queen, cream-pink white	1.20	35c
Clara Butt, apricot-pink	1.40	40c

Orders not filled for less than one-fourth pound. If a total of one pound is ordered, quarter pounds will be sent at pound rates.

Other Varieties. Of some of the varieties in the main list I have no small-size bulbs to sell, but many of them I have. Orders not accepted for less than twenty-five cents of any variety. Whatever amount you send, I will send the same weight of small bulbs that the money would have paid for in regular-size bulbs, and will try to make sure there is at least one blooming bulb in every package.

PREPARED BULB FIBRE

For forcing narcissus bulbs. One half pound should be sufficient for a dozen bulbs. See directions on page two. After the bulbs are once started, they must never be allowed to dry out, or they are ruined. Use a glass or earthenware dish, bowl or jardiniere. One pound, 35c; one-half pound, 20c. If ordered with bulbs, 5c less.

WINTER ONIONS

Every family should have its row of winter onions. The sets should be ordered and planted as soon as possible. When established, they will give an abundant supply of green onions all the year round, except while the ground is frozen. They will live in the ground year after year, but should be taken up, divided, and reset every two or three years to prevent crowding. The best time to do this is as soon as the sets ripen in July, but any time until winter will do. As they multiply both by top sets and by division of the bulb, the rate of increase is very rapid. Split up the bunches just before planting.

One pound 40c, 2 pounds 70c. When included in order of bulbs, 30c per pound, 15c for one-half pound.

PEONIES

Prices quoted herein are for good divisions that have to all appearances made preparation to bloom next year. A good division, properly made, is as good planting stock as any there is, and as likely to bloom as any. While Peonies can be moved with a fair degree of success until late fall, full success can be assured only with early planting. September 1 and immediately following is recognized as the ideal time for their moving.

Early orders, then, are to your advantage; just as much so are they to mine. The mailing of your order before September 1, if possible, or by September 15 will aid me greatly, and will be highly appreciated, but later orders will receive fully as careful attention.

Of any variety quoted by the dozen or by the 100, six or more of that variety will be furnished at the dozen rate, 25 or more at the 100 rate. If order totals 500 plants or more, deduct 10 per cent.

Mixture

Ten varieties in mixture, my selection of plants and roots, 100 for \$20.00, 50 for \$11.00, 25 for \$6.00. Twelve plants, all different, not labeled, for \$3.00; seven for \$2.00; three for \$1.00. In assembling these orders I shall try to give as good a range and complete a variety of colors as the stock available will allow.

Varieties at 40 Cents

Your selection of these at 40c each, \$4.00 per dozen, \$30.00 per 100. The dozen or hundred can be selected indiscriminately from the list if desired, or the selection left to me. Of some varieties I have but few plants, therefore it may be well to name second or third choice, or to let me substitute for whatever part of the order I can not fill as directed. Assorted orders will not be filled for less than 12 at the dozen rate, nor for less than 100 at the hundred rate.

All the varieties listed are double, except as noted.

Dr. Bretonneau (Gue). Very pale lilac pink. \$3.60 per dozen, \$25.00 per 100.

Festiva. Soft creamy white, with red flecks in center. Late. \$3.60 per dozen.

Festiva Maxima. Large, tall, pure white, with red flecks in center. \$3.60 per dozen, \$25.00 per hundred.

Lutea Plenissima. Sulphur white, nearly yellow. Early.

Sulphurea. Creamy white. \$3.60 per dozen, \$25.00 per 100.

Duchesse de Nemours. Sulphur-white.

Dr. Bretonneau (Verd.). Rose-pink. \$3.00 per dozen, \$20.00 per 100.

Madame Lebon. Cherry pink. \$3.60 per dozen.

La Reine. Pink. This may be Alice de Julvecourt. \$3.60 per dozen.

Monsieur Paillet. Violet-rose. \$3.60 per dozen.

The Bride (Terry). Light pink, changing to white. \$3.00 per dozen, \$20.00 per 100.

Myrtle. Soft pink. \$3.00 per dozen, \$20.00 per 100.

Mad. C. (Ros.). Very large fluffy light pink. \$3.60 per dozen, \$25.00 per 100.

Mad. Crousse. Pure white. \$3.60 per dozen, \$25.00 per 100.

Delicatissima. Lilac-rose. \$3.60 per dozen, \$25.00 per 100.

Mad. de Verneville. Rosy white, changing to pure white. Early. \$3.60 per dozen, \$25.00 per 100.

Single Tall Red. Very fine for back-ground plants, as the flowers are held high. Just as showy from a short distance as the heaviest doubles. All single peonies are profuse bloomers. \$3.00 per dozen, \$20.00 per 100.

Dark Red. Profuse bloomer. Some of the reds are not. \$3.00 per dozen, \$20.00 per 100.

- Golden Harvest. Fluffy cream-pink. \$3.60 per dozen.
- Fragrans. Dark rose. Exquisitely fragrant. Very late. \$3.60 per dozen.
- Choice Unnamed Singles. Light pink to darker. Give choice of color, if only one plant is wanted. \$4.00 per dozen.
- La Tulipe. Pale pink, fading lighter. Very tall. \$3.00 per dozen, \$20.00 per 100.
- Henri Demay. Bright red.
- Duke of Wellington. Pure white. \$3.60 per dozen.
- Light Red. A sure bloomer. \$3.00 per dozen, \$20.00 per 100.
- General Davoust. Purplish-red. \$3.60 per dozen.
- Couronne d' Or. One of the best whites. Late. \$3.60 per dozen, \$25.00 per 100.
- Rare Brocade. A Japanese variety. Full double, waxy cream-white, with pinkish stripes on outer petals. Being a low grower and an extremely profuse bloomer, it is especially adapted to front edgings. \$3.00 per dozen, \$20.00 per 100.
- M. Krelage. Amaranth-red. \$4.00 per dozen.
- Mons. Edouard Andre. Rich deep red.
- Floral Treasure. Lilac-rose. Large flower. \$3.60 per dozen.
- Etienne Mechin. Brilliant dark red. \$4.00 per dozen, \$30.00 per 100.
- Petite Renee. Anemone-flowered type. Very large, very profuse bloomer, magenta-rose. In every way a distinctive variety. \$4.00 per dozen, \$30.00 per 100.
- Madame Bucquet. Red, very dark and very brilliant. Very free bloomer. \$4.00 per dozen, \$30.00 per 100.
- Irma. Light pink.
- Nivea Plenissima. Early white. \$4.00 per dozen.
- Clio (Peterson). Large single. Dark pink. \$3.60 per dozen.

Higher Priced Varieties

- Marguerite Gerard. Very large flat bloom. Light pink which changes to lighter. 60c each, \$5.00 per dozen.
- Mons. Dupont. One of the best whites. Late. 60c each, \$5.00 per dozen, \$40.00 per 100.
- Madame Emile Galle. Most exquisite light pink. Late. 60c each, \$6.00 per dozen.
- Adolphe Rousseau. Very large, dark mahogany-red. Early. 75c each, \$7.20 per dozen.
- Albiflora, the Bride. Single; pure white with tuft of yellow stamens. Flowers big as dinner plates. \$1.00.
- Mikado. Japanese type. Outer circle of dark red petals, enclosing a central cushion of partially developed petals which are red, edged deep golden yellow. \$1.00.
- Madame Fould. A grand and stately white. One of the very latest. \$1.00.
- Germaine Bigot. Fresh light pink. \$1.25.
- Madame Auguste Dessert. Fresh light pink with crimson flecks in center. \$1.50.
- Karl Rosenfield. Glowing red. \$2.00.

Eugene Verdier. Light hydrangea pink. \$1.00.

I have still other varieties of peonies, especially in the higher-priced grades. If there is something in which you are especially interested, write me. It may be I can supply you.

Whether or not a division will bloom the first year depends not so much on its size as on the development of the bud or buds, the manner in which it was cut, the earliness of its planting, and the moisture conditions through fall, winter and spring. Peonies must not stand in the wet, but not much can be expected of them if planted very late, or if the soil in which they stand is not well supplied with moisture through the fall.

My description of varieties may seem very inadequate, but no description, no matter how sincere and painstaking, can show what the flower will look like. In every case I have tried to make my price reasonable, and some of the offers I think are bargains.

Miscellaneous Remarks

Cut Flowers. Immediately on receipt of cut flowers, slice off a small piece from the end of each stem, stand the flowers at once in water the full length of the stems, and put in a cool, damp place until fresh. Do not use ice-water. If flowers are very badly wilted, use warm or even hot water. Do not stand in the sun, nor in a breeze or draft.

For a flower to wear, never use one freshly cut, for it will wilt. Cut it several hours beforehand, and keep it in water until wanted.

Peony, Single Tall Red. As airily graceful as a poppy, for decorative purposes it can not be surpassed, if equalled, either on the plant or as a cut flower, by any of the heavy-weight doubles.

Harvesting Bulbs. Upon digging, tulip and narcissus bulbs should promptly be taken under cover, as strong sunshine is quickly fatal to them. They should then be rolled in air-slacked lime-dust and spread out thinly in a dry, airy room, preferably dark, to dry. Light stirring every few days for a while is advisable. When thoroughly cured, which may under extreme circumstances require as long as a month, they can be stored in paper bags to keep them firm and bright.

Late Tulips. Those familiar only with the early tulips have no idea of the beauty and splendor of the late tulips, of the variety and richness of color and form. The Darwins, especially, are pre-eminent among flowers. Their colors are deep, brilliant, and vivid, and in the sunshine fairly gleam. For barbaric splendor I know of nothing that can match a bed of my mixed Darwins. As cut flowers, too, they are ideal, having good stems, and easily lasting a week. The mixed May-flowering? Bright, gay, and fantastic, the wonder of grown-ups, and the delight of the children.

Proper Planting? Same as of onion sets, only a little deeper and a little wider apart.

Proper Time? As early as the bulbs can be bought. Next best time? As near that early as possible. Keep them over winter and plant next spring? Not unless you can keep a setting of this summer's eggs over winter and get them hatched next spring.

Proper Soil? Just exactly the same soil that is proper for onion sets or potatoes, without addition or admixture. If you must go out and get soil, do not go to the woods for woods soil, nor to the creek-bottom for creek-bottom soil, nor to the mountain-top for mountain-top soil; go to the corn-field and get corn-field soil. If your soil is very light and loose, work and beat it down until fine and firm.

Manure? Never use manure in the soil in planting any bulb or fleshy-rooted plant. It can be used for top-dressing afterwards.

Mulch? Some people know how to mulch. Others try it, and kill their plants, mulch heavier next time and kill them deader. As to tulips and narcissi, when you have set them in the furrow, refilled the furrow, and tramped the soil down firmly, you are then utterly superfluous until hoeing and weeding time next spring.

Single Peonies. People come to my patch, see a string of single peonies down the row, "How perfectly lovely!" run to examine, return with long and disgusted faces, "They're not pretty at all; they're only single." It seems to be contrary to the rules, with many people, to admit that a single flower can be pretty. The single peonies have dainty colors and are as large as the doubles, with vastly more grace. They stand up, they nod to the breeze, and their petals wave jauntily, as those of the stiff, stupid doubles can not. They do not pound themselves in the mud in a storm, nor drag the plant down out of shape. For decorating they are just as effective, and better adapted. The doubles have their good points, though.

Cemetery Planting. For planting on a grave, or even on a lot, it must be borne in mind that the space is extremely limited. Where it can be had, choice small shrubbery is preferable to flowering plants. There is nothing more beautiful than the holly, and box is also very desirable. The most beautiful evergreens are hemlock and red cedar. For a ground-cover, Vinca Minor, called also Periwinkle and Myrtle, can not be excelled. For blooming plants, the florists' Hydrangea, which must be kept in pots and taken indoors in winter, also the Geranium.

Narcissi that I can recommend for the purpose are Pheasant Eye, Conspicuus, Sir Watkin, Ariadne, Emperor, Empress, Victoria. Tulips: Clara Butt, Farncombe Sanders, White Queen, Mrs. Cleveland, Rev. Ewbank, La Tristesse. Peonies: Festiva Maxima, Mad. C. (Ros.), Mad. Crousse, Delicatissima, Mons. Dupont, Madame Emile Galle, Felix Crousse, singles.

Remember. All prices include postage and express charges.

Remember. You can get six bulbs of a kind for one-half the price of a dozen, even in a little order, and twenty-five of a kind for one-fourth the price of a hundred, if your order amounts to one hundred bulbs in all.

Next Year's Catalogue. Will as a matter of course be sent to all of this year's customers without request. I try always to have the catalogue mailed by the first of September. I am always glad to send a copy to anyone sufficiently interested to mail me a postal card request.

If you can not use this price list, please hand it to some flower-loving friend.

Finally. Subscribe for THE FLOWER GROWER, Calcium, N. Y. You will be surprised to find how fine a paper can come from a place with so prosaic a name. Price is two dollars and a half for three years, one dollar for one year. Send your subscription direct, or include it in your order to me, and I will forward it.

All prices in this list include delivery by mail or express.

Six bulbs of a kind are furnished for one-half the dozen price; and, if order amounts to a total of 100 bulbs or more, twenty-five of a kind for one-fourth the price of a hundred.



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